WASHINGTON.

Mr. Randall Nominated on the · First Ballet.

AMONG THE DEMOCRATS

All the Old Officers of the House Renominated.

GARFIELD THE CHOICE OF REPUBLICANS

Prospects for Quick Work and a Short Session.

THE SENATE STANDING COMMITTEES.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT

WASHINGTON, March 17, 1879. MR. RANDALL'S NOMINATION FOR SPEAKER-POS-SIBLE BUT IMPROBABLE CONTINGENCIES WHICH MAY PREVENT ITS RATIFICATION BY

The nomination of Mr. Randall for Speaker by a scattering vote of 9, or a majority of only nine over all his opponents, is in keeping with the closeness of the preliminary canvass indicated by the uncertainty as to the result which prevailed down to the moment the ballot was declared. The nomination of Mr. Randall carried with it the renomination of all the officials of the

in the caucus has given a quietus to the apprehen-sion that these gentlemen would obstruct the elec-tion of Mr. Randall by refusing to vote for him in the House to-morrow. The democrats will require 144 votes to put Mr. Randall in the chair. This the exact number in attendance at the caucus to-th. He is therefore quite sure of being elected, as these gentlemen by attending at the caucus are under an obligation to vote for him. It is true that Mr. Wright, of Pennsylvania, who did not go into caucus does not insure his success in the se, but Mr. Wright's vote is not necessary cording to the above showing, and if it were it tould be made up for by the vote of Mr. Lay, an inside, who remained at his rooms to-night, but will be taken in a carriage to the House to assist at the reganization to-morrow. The only chance of a dead-ok lies in the possible absence, wilful or otherwise, it a few of the men who were recently such their opponents of Mr. Randall. Should a few itter opponents of Mr. Randall. Should a few them remain away—and the question is sized whether the obligation of the caucus goes so as to require or compel them to attend the sea-on—Mr. Randall would fall short of the requisite ote. This difficulty, the consequence of the small largin of the democratic majority, could only be medied by some assistance from the greenbackers.

ould at least make a provoking delay.

MAJORITY-INDICATIONS OF A SHORT SES-

mmittees except those on Appropriations and the liciary, and that no work will be done by the use except that for which it has been specially mound and the repeal of the obnoxious statutes.

summoned and the repeal of the obnoxious statutes. No definite plan of proceedings has yet been agreed on, but it is strongly urged that the repealing laws shall be passed at once, and when the President has acted on them then the appropriation bills shall be passed, with any repealing bill which the President may have vetoed tacked do the legislative bill. After that nothing is yet determined, but the extremists, who have been beafen 'e-inght, planned to adjourn Congress without waiting for the President's action on the appropriation bills.

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, March 17, 1979. THE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS-NOMINATION OF OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTA-

TIVES:

There was much excitement at the Capitol tonight. Orders had been given to exclude all visitors
from the passages leading immediately to the hall of
the House of Representatives. Many persons, however, gathered in the basement, while hundreds of
interested parties found their way into the old hall,
but were prevented by officers from approaching
that in which the democratic caucus was held. Mr.
Randall had his headquarters in the room of the
Committee on Appropriations and Mr. Blackburn in
that of the Committee on Ways and Means.

The caucus was called to order shortly after neven

The caucus was called to order shortly after sever 'clock, Heister Clymer, of Pennsylvania, in the

A resolution was adopted that those present should support the caucus nominations. A proposition to vote vice core was voted down, and it was resolved that each member should write the name of the person he voted for on a slip of paper, and deposit it in the ballot box when his name was called.

Rominations for Speaker Deing declared in order, Representative Whithborne, of Tennessee, nominated Mr. Samuel J. Randall, of Pennsylvania, and the nomination was seconded by Representative Cook, of Georgia. Mr. Joseph C. S. Blackburn, of Kentucky, was then nominated by Representative Ewing, of Ohio, seconded by Representatives Tucker, of Virginia, and Hooker, of Mississippf.

presentative Warner, of Onio. Representative Hunton, of Virginia, offered a resortion providing that the candidates be offered an

mity to address the caucus. opportunity to address the cancus.

The balloting was then proceeded with, the first

nee. Messrs. McMahon and Morrison were no

was made known to him, went into the hall, and, with a view to making the nomination unanimous,

Mn. Chairmax.—It is not in my power to express to the gentlemen who supported me in this contest the sentiments of appreciation in which I hold this evidence of their partial friendship. I will in cander say that I had hoped that it might be the pleasure of this House to have imposed the responsibilities and duties of its Bpeakership upon one from the section and the people with whom I am identified, for I felt assured that had this been its action the result would have proven to the people of this country that the South deserved not its mistruet, but might safely be charged with the formation of its committees and the shaping of the legislation of the land.

Had I been selected for this service it would have been my duty—it certainly would have been my duty—it certainly would have been my duty—it certainly would have been my jensaure, to wield the grees powers that pertain to this station in such a way as to put all sections and factions behind me and promote the general interests of a common country in which its citizens should hold equal rights and to which each citizen should yield a common allegiance. I would have endeavored to prove to those generous friends from the North who have stood by me in this contest that their confidence was not misplaced for I would earnestly have endeavored to bury the melancholy memories of a troubled past in those trenches wherein the mouldering remains of the martyred horoes who gave their lives to its struggles are to-day resting. I am a party man;

The chair appointed Messrs. Wood, of New York; Hooper, of Mississippi, and Zwing, of Ohio, a committee to inform Mr. Randall of the result, and he was escofted by them into the hall smid much enthusiasm and cheering. He then addressed the

REPRESENTATIVES—For your action, just communicated to me by your committee, I offer to you thank deep and sincero. Should your nomination be ratified to-morrow by the House of Representatives shall strive to discharge the duties of the office will strict impartiality as to men, measures, parties an sections, and as far as in me lies to promote the besinterests and prosperity of the people of the whol country. (Applause, loud and jong continued.)

A ballot was then taken for the Clerkship, resulting as follows:

George M. Adams, of Kentucky (the present in

Ex-Congressman Caldwell, of Alabama, 64.

Mesers. John G. Thompson, of Ohio; Charles W.
Field, of Georgia, and James M. Stewart, of Virginia
(the present iscumbents), were then nominated by
acclamation for Sergeant-at-Arms, Doorkeeper and

copal Church South, was renominated for chaplain The caucus then, shortly before ten o'clock, ad

tives held a canous in the hall of the ur o'clock this afternoon. tative Frye, of Maine, was made Chairto nominate candinates in senait of the re-for the various elective offices of the Hou-following were nominated unanimously: For Speaker, General Garfield, of Ohio. For Clerk of the House, ex-Congressman

For Chaplain, Dr. Naylor, of the Mothodist cond Church, Washington etty.

The following were appointed to act as an executed advisory committee of the republican cithroughout the Forty-sixth Congress:—Ropestives Prye, of Majne; Garfield, of Ohio; Cong Michigan; Dunnell, of Minnesotts, James, of

practical unsulmity in regard to its purpose, the following resolution was adopted:—

Resolved, That it is the sense of this caucus that no legislation shall be entered upon during this session of Congress other than that for which the session was specially called.

resolution.

During the preliminary interchange of views a very general desire was expressed that the session should be of short duration. Political topics and specifications of party policy in the impending contest were not discussed at to-day's assistion of the caucus, even incidentally. THE GREENBACKERS TO VOTE FOR HENDRICK B.

WRIGHT FOR SPEAKER.

The greenbackers decided to-night to cast their Hendrick B. Wright, of Pennsylvania, for Speaker. Unless they can make their opposition felt on the Speakership they will probably offer no strenuous opposition to the candidates for the other

CAUCUS OF DEMOCBATIC SENATORS-ACTION ON THE STANDING COMMITTEES AND THE LEGIS. LATIVE BUSINESS OF THE EXTRA SESSION.

An adjourned caucus of democratic Senators was held in the Senate Chamber this afternoon for the purpose of receiving the report of the committee of nine appointed by the caucus of Saturday to prepare the democratic membership of the standing com-mittees. The committee announced that the work assigned to them was unfinished, and it was resolved

assigned to them was unfinished, and it was resolved to extend their time until to-morrow afternoon, immediately after the adjournment of the Senate. Some discussion then occurred with regard to the advisability of preceding to nominate and ballot for officers of the Senate. It was generally conceded that there was no need of haste in disposing of that subject, and it was therefore agreed to postpone its consideration until Thursday post. sideration until Thursday next.

Senator Beck offered a resolution providing in sub-Senator Beck offered a resolution providing in substance that the legislative business of the Senate during the extra session shall be confined to the passage of the annual appropriation bills, which falled of enactment last session, including the political measures that were incorporated in them by the House of Representatives—namely, the repeal of the Federal election laws and of the jurors' test oath and the prohibition against the presence of troops at the polls. After some discussion this resolution and the general subject of the order of business were referred to the following ommittee, with instructions to report to the caucus to-morrow or as soon thereafter as practicable:-Messrs. Thurman, Saulsbury, Whyte, Kearnan, Jones, of Florida; Bailey, Lamar, Voorhees and

day's caucus, except Messrs. Gordon, Maxey and Hampton. Mr. Gordon is ill, Mr. Maxey is expected from Texas to night and General Hampton has not vot left South Carolina.

COMPLIMENT OF A SERENADE TENDERED TO MR. DEFREES AND DECLINED WITH SOME NG LANGUAGE IN REGARD TO THE PUB-

The employes at the Government Printing Office having tendered Mr. Defrees the compliment of a erenade, that gentleman declined it in the following:

General and sentential decision in the following letter:

General Accordance in the compliment of a seronade has been received. Although declining its acceptance, as I do, I am very certain I need not assure you how highly I appreciate the good will intended by the proposed demonstration or how heartily I thank you for it.

The recent attempt to seal the Government Printing Office (and the consequent reduction of your wages to starvation rates), by an amendment to an appropriation bill, was the very climax of ring andacity. It is no wonder that when brought into the Senate not be senator dared to avow himself its advocate. The government was authorized to do its own printing and binding by a law enacted during the administration of Mr. Buchanan. It was done, as the debates show, because the congressmen of that day that it was the best thing to do. The experience of seventy-five years had convinced the Congressmen of that day that it was the best thing to do. The experience any honest man of the truth that it was a wise set. It is not at all probable that any Congress will return to the system then discarded merely to fill the pockets of a gang of adventurers infesting halls of legislation on the lookout for public plunder.

The present costs of the public printing and binding is that of the material consumed and wage paid

the sessions of Congress a great force put on so as to get out the wor with the utmost possible promptness. After the adjournment many are furioughed unit their services are again required. Those do not make enough when at work to support their families when not employed. The opposition to the present system comes only from those who hope to profit their comes only from those who hope to profit its abandonment. Very respectfully, yours, &c., JOHN D. DEFREES.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

THE STREAM OF PROMOTION PLOWING ONCE MORE-LIST OF NOMINATIONS TO BE SENT TO THE SENATE. WASHINGTON, March 17, 1879.

In last year's Army Appropriation bill there is a section prohibiting promotions and appointments until after the report of the joint committee on the reorganization of the army "shall be made and acted upon by Congress." The report has been made and it is now stated that the President will proceed to fill all vacancies in the army, except such as require

be sent in at an early day, of which the most important will be found in the following list of promotions to fill vacancies caused by casualities and retirements since June, 1878:—

First Lieutenant James B. Quinn to becaptain, vice Benyaurd, promoted, Second Lieutenant Smith S. Leach to be first lieutenant, vice Wheeler, promoted.

Second Lieutenant Daniel C. Kingman to be first lieutenant, vice Quinn, promoted.

First Lieutenant Charles Shaler to be captain, vice Ramsay, deceased.

First Lieutenant Henry Metcalfe to be captain, vice Poland, deceased.

The officers of the Medical, Engineer and Ordnance departments must be passed by examining boards before promotion.

Carairy.

Carairy.

Captain Edwin V. Sunner, First cavalry, to be major Fourth cavalry, vice Gordon, deceased.

First Lieutenant Albert G. Forse, First cavalry, to be captain, vice Sumner, promoted.

Second Lieutenant Thomas T. Knox, First cavalry, to be first lieutenant, vice Forse, promoted.

Second Lieutenant William H. Miller, First cavalry, to be first lieutenant, vice Forse, promoted.

Infunity.

Lieutenant Colonel William R. Shafter, Twenty fourth infantry, to be colonel First infantry, vice Pitcher, retired.

Major John E. Yard, Twenty-fourth infantry, to be lieutenant colonel Twenty-fourth infantry, vice ter, promoted. ajor Zenas R. Bliss, Twenty-fifth infantry, to be anot colonel Nineteenth infantry, vice Lewis,

cased.
sptain Caleb R. Layton, Sixteenth infantry, to be
or Twentieth infantry, vice Yard, promoted.
aptain Melville A. Cochran, Second, infantry, to
major Twelfth infantry, vice Dunn, refired.
aptain Charles A. Webb, Twenty second infantry,
be major Sixteenth infantry, vice Waluwright.

First Lieutenant Platt M. Thorne, Twenty-second infantry, to be captain, vice Webb, promoted.

First Lieutenant Thomas H. Fisher, Twenty-second infantry, to be captain, vice Bush, promoted.

First Lieutenant John W. Beau, Fitzenant infantry, to be captain, vice Blair, dismissed.

Second Lieutenant Samuel R. Whitail, Sixteenth infantry, to be first lieutenant, vice Barber, promoted.

Second Lieutenant, William V. Wolfe, Second infantry, to be first lieutenant, vice McKeever, promoted.

Second Lieutenant John McA. Webster, Twenty-second infantry, to be first lieutenant, vice Thorne, promoted.

promoted.
Second Liouténant Thomas F. Dayis, Fifteenth intantry, to be first lieutenant, vice Beau, promoted.
The vacant second lieutenancies, of which there are thirty-eight, will no doubt be reserved for the Wost Point class of 1880.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

IN THE DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

Washington, D. C., March 17, 1879.
Passed Assistant Paymaster Lawrence G. Boggs and Assistant Paymaster George M. Allen have been Clothing. Lieutenant Raymond P. Rodgers has been detached from the Pensacols and ordered to duty at the Naval Academy. Master John B. Collins has been detached from the New Hampshire & Port Royal and ordered to the Vandalis at Boston.

STUPID BURGLARS.

THEY SUCCUMB TO RHINE WINE AND LEAVE WELL PLANNED JOB INCOMPLETE.

PHILADELPHIA, March 17, 1879. One of the most curious unsuccessful attempts at robbery which has ever come to the knowledge of the police was discovered this morning, at about three o'clock. A night watchman discovered smoke and fames issuing from the basement of J. & A. Kemple's ladies' dress goods establishment, at No. 33 South Fourth street. He gave an alarm, which being quickly responded to by the firemen they were fortunately able to extinguish the em bryo configration before serious damage was done.

A singular discovery was made when the building was searched to find the origin of the fire. It was evident that the store had been entered by burglars was searched to find the origin of the fire. It was evident that the store had been entered by burglars by breaking into one of the upper floors through a carpenter shop at the rear. They had packed up several large bundles of valuable goods, including laces, trimmings, &c., and had carefully, deposited them in the basement, after ransacking the different floors to get together the most costly goods. They had even got so far as to break the iron guards of a basement window in the rear, and had deposited several of their bundles of plunder through the aperture into an areaway, preparatory to removal. Thus far the thieres were successful; but at this point they seem to have discovered a gallon of Rhine wine in a closet, and the temptation being too much for them they proceeded to indulge in the fascinating liquor. Whether or not they became intoxicated is unknown, but they probably did, as they upset a lighted lantern and so set fire to the store. About this time they must have hurriedly left the place, as they took none of the plunder with them, and the lire was discovered shortly after it broke out. The only loss by this singular burglary is \$3,000 worth of goods burned, which is not equal to the value of what the burglars had packed up to carry off.

A PERSONAL TAX RESISTED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

NEWPORT, R. I., March 17, 1879.
An important case, with Mr. John N. A. Griswold, president of the Chicago, Quincy and Burfington Railroad, as defendant, and the city of Newport as plaintiff, came up in the Supreme Court to-day for trial. Mr. Griswold refused to pay the tax, \$2,600, assessed upon his personal property in this city in August, 1874, for the reason that he was then a resident 1874, for the reason that he was then a resident of the adjoining town of Portsmouth, and had paid the tax assessed there. Counsel showed that defendant had three actual places of abode between April 1, 1873, and April 1, 1874, during which year he passed 118 days in Newport, 168 days in Boston and 79 days in Portsmouth. After October, 1873, he did not vote, reside or pay taxes in Newport. His signified his intention in writing to make Portsmouth his residence, and his intentions to reside in that town were carried into effect. The Court took the papers and reserved its decision. Mr. Griswold pays between \$4,000 and \$5,000 in taxes in Newport alone.

SHOT HIS WIFE.

' [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HEBALD.] A special despatch from Talcott, W. Va., says that Page Edwards, living at Big Bend Tunnell on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, shot and killed his wife, Polly Edwards, and then escaped. From indications there must have been a desperate struggle. The woman was shot four times, and though ahe had a baby in her arms at the time the latter was unitared.

Opening of the Case Before Judge Cartter.

TESTIMONY OF THE PLAINTIFF.

Extraordinary Developments, with the Natural Effect.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

Washington, March 17, 1879. The suit of the widow, Mrs. Mary S. Oliver, against ra-Senator Simon Cameron came to trial to-day. which preceded Mrs. Oliver's were set aside by per-mission of the attorneys. The Judge then said he It happened at this time that an Irish procession which was playing "She is a Gay Widow." After the interruption created by the procession had ceased Judge Cartter called "Case No. 248, Oliver vs. Cameron." Mr. George Peter, of Mrs. Oliver's counsel inswered "We are ready, sir," and the Judge ordered the jury to be called.

THE PARTIES IN COURT. Mrs. Oliver, accompanied by her friend Mrs. Chariton, now came into court and occupied a seat near her counsel. The widow looked unusually heavy hair was arranged to show her round plump face to advantage. On her shoulders she wore black cashmere cloak trimmed with black velvet, the skirt of her dress being of the same material. Following Mrs. Oliver came General Butler and Mr. Cameron, who occupied seats adjoining Mrs. Oliver and her counsel. Mr. Cameron, after looking around ing, which was calmly met by the widow, who placed her bright blue eyes firmly upon him, the Senstor removed his overcoat and sat down. On the arrival of the plaintiff and defendant the court

Mr. George Peter, of Mrs. Oliver's counsel, moved that the jury be examined separately on their voir dire before having put to them peremptory chaldire before having put to them peren lenges. This led to considerable argume longer. This led to considerable argument, but the Court granted the motion and the panel was called and the following interrogatories put to each juror:

Are you acquainted with the parties to this cause—
Mrs. Mary S. Oliver, plaintiff, and Hon. Simon Cam-

Have you conversed with any person relative to

Have you expressed any opinion in reference to this suit? Have you made up your mind in referen mit, or have you any prejudice to either of the

On the completion of the challenge a jury, consisting of ten white men and two negroes, was selected. The Judge remarked that this was the first time in fitteen years a similar proceeding as to the voir dire had taken place.

THE OPENING OF PLAINTIP'S TESTIMONY.

The case was opened by Mr. Darneille, junior counsel of Mrs. Oliver, who gave a history of it from its inception to the present time, as published in the Hamain March 11. Mr. Darneille had an attentive listener in Mr. Cameron, who leaned over toward the apeaker and eagerly took in every word that was said. At the conclusion of Mr. Darneille's opening Mrs. Oliver was called to the witness stand. After being sworn, the roay color usually in her face turned to a deathly paleness, and at first she was very nervous and frequently arose from her seat and approached the jury. She began her testimony by reciting the statement, as published in the Herald. She was interrupted by General Butler, who desired

should be tried like similar cases.

To this the Court replied:—"If she had a husband could not expect to recover. This is not the large to the large that onestion."

she also identified.

Mr. Cameron requested me to return that letter, but at the time I could not find it. Mr. Cameron and myself had many conversations on the subject of the letter. Mr. Cameron wrote me another.

AT. Peter here showed witness the following, which she pronounced genuine:

Mr. Dran Mrs. Ouvers:—I send you a letter to Mr. Bristow, in accordance with your request. I would be glad to hear that you agree with me to be mine. I hope so. So you had better see that the letter reaches the Secretary's own hands.

To this there was no name signed. Mrs. Oliver, To this there was no name agnor. Ars. Caver, continuing, said:—
"Mr. Cameron said the obstacle in the way of the "Mr. Cameron said the obstacle in the way of the I called on that lady and told her not to interfere with the marriage, as she would learn to love me. I told Mr. Cameron about the conversation with Miss Davis. I related it to him in his committee room. Mr. Cameron said he regretted that I had made the statt.

Mr. Cameron said he regretted that I had made the visit.

THE MEETING IN NEW OHLEANS.

"When I left this city in March, 1874, I returned to New Orleans. I next met Mr. Cameron in that city. He was on one of Tom Scott's junketing tours to Mexico. Mr. Cameron wrete me that he was coming to New Orleans on his way to Vera Cruz with other Senators. I met Mr. Cameron on his arrival, and at that visit he promised to marry me. On his return to Washington and Harrisburg in 1875 he made several promises to marry me, which he kept up until the summer of 1876. I afterward met Mr. Cameron in the Senate Foreign Committee room, when he gave me a dose that I thought was intended to destroy me. Mr. Cameron stated as his reason for not coming to see me at my house in New Orleans that the rebels did not like him, and for that reason he wanted me to most him at the hotel. On his return to Washington he sent for me to come on, and the money to pay my orpenses was furnished by him. Mr. Cameron was in New Orleans but a few days."

him. Mr. Cameron was in New Orleans but a few days."

"Mr. Cameron during the recess and after the adjournment of Congress came to this city every two weeks from Harrisburg. While Congress was in session I saw him oftener. He told me that he was destrous of giving me all his spare time. I obtained employment on the letter from Mr. Cameron to Secretary Bristow, and remained in the Trossury some time. After I left the Treasury I secured a situation in the Interior Department. While I was employed in the Treasury I frequently saw Mr. Cameron. In regard to all our correspondence, after I received the appointment he would write to me and would request an answer on the same paper; by this means he obtained control of the letter. Since my dismissal from the Interior Department I have made many efforts to obtain employment, but the notorioty I obtained from the matter has caused me to suffer the loss of friends. During the time Mr. Cameron was engaged to me he was at the beginning very kind, but afterwards became very unkind."

Mr. Peter at this juncture of her testimony inquired if Mr. Cameron during his engagement with her took improper liberties with her.

Mrs. Oliver.—Yes, sit, he did.

This announcement created the greatest commotion in the court room, and the crier was compelled to call out several times, "Silence, gentlemen, silence."

to call out several types, "Silence, gentlemen, silence!"

Here a spirited argument sprung up, participated in by General Butler, Mr. Peter, Colonel Cook and Mr. Toney, relative to the admissibility of the testimony, and authorities were quoted to show that it was admissible. The Court held that as there was nothing in the plaintiff's declaration relating to seduction but only simple violation of a marriage contract, he did not think the testimony was admissible.

Mr. Toney read from 12th Illinois, Tubbs vs. Van kleek, an exhaustive opinion by Trumbull that in an action for breach of contract to marry seduction may be given in evidence in aggravation of damages.

General Butler attempted to address the Court, and Justice Cartter catching his eye said, "General Butler, do you wish to be heard?"

General Butler—"Yes, sir."

The Court—"I will hear you to-morrow. Adjourn the Court till to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Mns. OLIVER'S PAST LIFE.

The defence will attempt to show that Mrs. Oliver at some period of her life lived in Kentucky with a man not her husband. This was foreshalowed by certain of the questions propounded by General Butler. This raises the question how that the concealment of such a fact

will excuse defendant for violation of his alleged contract with plaintiff. But the plaintiff insists, and so will testify, that she made full disclosure to her last lover before his offer of marriage was made.

Defendant's counsel say to-night that they are prepared to meet the question, and if necessary will lay all the facts before the Court. Mrs. Oliver says she lived with the man, but not as his wife, and that after she informed Mr. Cameron of the circumstances he was satisfied and made the offer of marriage to her. It is understood that General Butler will to morrow subject Mrs. Oliver to a severe cross-examination. It is believed that Judge Cartter will object to the examination going beyond her declaration, and that he will confine it to the question of the violation of the contract of marriage, and not allow outside matters to be brought into the trial.

GENERAL GRANT'S RETURN.

THE PHILADELPHIA CITY COUNCIL ALREADY PREPARING TO WELCOME HIM.

PHILADELPHIA, March 17, 1879. The city government of Philadelphia is already beginning to prepare to welcome ex-President Grant in the brilliant ovation which he will doubtless receive when he lands at San Francisco. Several months ago a special committee of councils was appointed to arrange for this official reception, and today the chairman of this committee, Colouel Charles Thompson Jones, called the gentlemen together to ascertain what arrangements are to be made for going to San Francisco to meet the ex-President, theneral Grant, Colonel Jones said, had declared when he sailed from Philadelphia that he considered this city his home, and it was, therefore, incumbent on the representatives of Philadelphia to greet him on his return. The chairman stated that transportation will be furnished to San Francisco, each member to pay his incidental expenses, and that Governor Hoyt and Mayor Stokley will accompany the party. Owing to the absence of a number of members the committee adjourned until Friday. The following are, the names:—Select Council—Messrs. Jones, Repburn, Spering, Bumm. Graham, Slack, King, Rink, Caskey months ago a special committee of councils was apnames:—Select Council—Messrs. Jones, Reyburn Spering, Bumm. Graham, Slack, King, Rink, Caskey and Smith (president). Common Counbil—Messrs. Collins, Womrath, Hammett, Hayburst, Davis, Bon-ham, Jamison, Matthews and Caven (president).

GENERAL SHERMAN'S FUNERAL.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] . NEWPORT, R. I., March 17, 1879. The funeral of General Thomas W. Sherman will

e solemnized from Trinity Episcopal Church at noon on Thursday, in accordance with the wish of the General of the Army. All possible respect will be shown to the memory of the deceased soldier by General Vogdes, the commandant at Fort Adams. General Vogdes, the commandant at Fort Adams. Companies B, E and F and light battery K, of the first United States artillery, will perform escort duty, and will be accompanied by the regimental band stationed at the fort. The Newport Artillery, and the Governor's body guard will also be in line with a band of music, together with Governor Van Zandt and his personal and general staff. There will be eight bearers, two of whom will be civilians, two members of the general staff. There will probably be Captain F. M. Ramsay and Captain M. C. Marin. General Vogdes, in command of the First United States artillery, and General G. K. Warren, of the United States engineer corps, will doubtless represent the army. The remains will be borne to and from the church to the heave by six sergeants selected from the troops at Fort Adams. The body will be dressed in a major general's uniform. The executor of his estate and guardian of the son of General Sherman is Mr. George C. Mason, of this city. The remains will be temporarily entombed, and will be placed by the side of those of Mrs. Sherman. Licutenants Capton and Todd, from Fort Adams, will remain at the residence of the deceased to-night.

DESPERATE HOUSEBREAKERS.

DESPERATE HOUSEBREAKERS.

YOUNG LADY STABBED BY MASKED MEN WHO WERE SURPRISED WHILE BOBBING THE

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] BEADING, Pa., March 17, 1879. Masked robbers entered the country residence of Henry Hottenstein, an ex-member of the State Legis-lature, last night, near this city, and while in the act of ransacking and robbing the house one of the desperadoes stabbed the eldest daughter in a fright-ful manner and very nearly burned down the house. The family retired about half-past pight o'clock, their home being in a quiet

ONE OF THE CULPRITS KNOWN.
The other members of the family wer by the noise, and an alarm was given, when the thieves escaped. The daughter was carried unconscious to her chamber. Later in the hight she revived, and stated that she knew one of her assailants. He resides in the neighberhood, and has not been seen to-day. It is believed that the thieves secreted themselves in the basement of the house during the afternoon, while the family were away visiting. It is greatly feared that the young lady's wounds will result in lockjaw. She is feverish, and her condition at last accounts is reported critical. She is intelligent and accomplished. Nothing was stolen from the house. The police are actively at work.

SHOT HIS WIFE'S SEDUCER.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

RICHMOND, Va., March 17, 1879. A telegram received here to-night from Hinton W. Va., states that a man named Williams, residing there, shot and instantly killed a man named Farley for alleged criminal intimacy with the wife of the former. There are no details. Williams fied and has not been arrested.

SNOW STORM.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., March 17, 1879. A heavy snow storm has prevailed here since early this morning. About six inches of snow has fa at Port Henry, Plattsburg and other points no about four inches have failen.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, March 18—1 A. M.
Indications.
For New England, anow followed by partly cloudy

reather, colder northwesterly winds and higher pres-For the Middle Atlantic States, clearing weather preceded near the coast by rain, colder northerly

rinds and higher pressure.

For the South Atlantic States, colder, rainy weather, variable winds, mostly northerly, and higher pres-

clear or partly cloudy weather, winds mostly northerly, stationary or higher temperature and pressure. For the lower lake region, partly cloudy weather, rinds mostly westerly, stationary or higher pressure and temperature. For the upper lake region, Upper Mississippi and

Lower Missouri valleys, warmer, clear or partly cloudy weather, winds mostly from northwest to southwest and generally lower pressure. For Southern California, clear or partly cloudy

Territory, partly cloudy weather, with occasiona

Cantionary signals continue at New Haven, New London, Newport, Woods Hole, Boston and Section 8 Portland and Section 7, Eastport, and cautionary off shore signals continue at Smithville, Wilmington, Macon, Cape Lookout, Cape Hatteras, Kitty Hawk, Cape Henry, Norfolk, Lewes, Cape May, Atlantic City, Barnegat, Sandy Hook and New York. The display of cautionary signals will be resumed

THE WEATHER VESTERDAY.

at the lake stations on the 20th inst.

The following record will show the changes in the

TROUBLE IN ALASKA.

WHITE SETTLERS CALL UPON THE UNITE DIFFICULTY-EXAGGERATED REPORTS - EVILS OF OUR MILITARY RULE-MURDERERS UN-PUNISHED-INDIAN THREATS.

> (BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.) SAN FRANCISCO, March 17, 1879.

A press despatch from Victoria, on the arrival of he steamer from Sitka, stating that a call had been made upon the government for a gunboat for the Sitka Archipelago, no doubt represents the necessity the encouraging mining prospects reported from that northern country a gunboat would be of inestimable value for its influence in the protection of settler from all reliable sources, is greatly exaggerated. him that every person acquainted with the facts sees nothing but the trouble arising from whiskey and the mixing of white men with the squaws, which has unfortunately been intensified by the Indian remembrance of the gross outrages endured at the hands of the military in the past.

FIRST CAUSE OF THE TROUBLE.

The first trouble there was the result of military murders, which the government should now investigate, and, if possible, punish the perpetrators. General Jefferson C. Davis might be induced to tell before a court of inquiry who gave the first whiskey to the Indian chiefs and the trouble that followed by draw previous orders. On one occasion three In dians were shot and killed by a soldier on duty. From that event, ten years ago, to the recent killing of Brown, the Indians have been wonderfully for-

Great indignation is expressed here that the United States corvette Alaska, now lying in this harbon under instructions to sail for the Sandwich Islands is not ordered to Sitks to relieve Her Majesty's ship Osprey, now, the sole protection of American citizens from threatened massacre on American soil.

THE ALASKA ORDERED TO SITKA. The United States corrected to SITEA. es corvette Alaska, which recently arrived from New York via Panama, has received orders to go to Sitka. She will sail as soon OFFICIAL INFORMATION RECEIVED AT WASHING

LOWERS TO BLOODSHED-AMERICAN WAR SHIPS TO BE SENT TO SITKA. WASHINGTON, March 17, 1879. retary of the Treasury from Alaska is contained in the following telegrams. The first is dated Sitks, March 10, from Captain Selden, of the revenue cut-

TON-A CHIEF WHO IS INCITING HIS POL-

ter Wolcott:—
A sub chief with thirty-six followers has tried to incite a revolt and seize the property here. The remainder of the fribe is unwilling to join. It is said that he has left to induce a neighboring tribe to join

The following telegram was received by the i Mail steamer California just arrived from Sitra.

Mail steamer California just arrived from Sitra.

The English war steamer Osprey and the United
States steamer Wolcott will remain there until relieved by other armed vessels. The Indians committed no violence but were threatening Captain
Sciden, of the Wolcott. He believes there was danger of an outbreak. Full report by mail.

H. A. WEBSTER, Collector of Customs.

The Secretary of the Navy will probably despatel cisco to Alaska. ANOTHER DESPATCH FROM PORT TOWNSEND.

The following telegram has been received to-day by Major William G. Morris, special treasury agent from the surgeon of the Marine Hospital at Puge The California has returned. The Indian chief Calism and thirty-six of his followers are at Sitta and are resolved on mischief. The other Sitta Indians are not following them in his resolved.

The State Department to-day received a despatch from Allen Francis, American Consul at Vancouver Island, stating that he had mailed the official report of the commander of the British gunboat Osprey. The English captain stated that he deemed the United States revenue cutter Wolcott inadequate to afford protection to the inhabitants of Sitks, and he would remain there until relieved by an American

man-of-war. CHIEF MOSES GOES TO WASHINGTON.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 17, 1879. A despatch from Wallula, W. T., says:—Governor Ferry and General Howard will go down in the morn-ing to Dalles, where they will meet Chief Moses in company with Captain Winters, from the Simcoe reservation. Chief Moses was captured a few days ago and arrested by the Sheriff. A bond was given, ago and arrested by the Sheriff. A bond was given, and Moses is now on route to Vancouver, whence the start for Washington will be made. It is thought by General Howard that Smoholla, the most restless, influential and dangerous Indian on the coast, is in company with Chief Moses. The General and Governor Ferry both feel confident that this action on the part of Meses and the other chiefs virtually ends all the probabilities of Innian hostilities during the coming summer. This is the opinion, too, of the general public.

INDIAN AGENT WILBUR.

WASHINGTON, March 17, 1879.

Commissioner of Indian Affairs Hayt to day received the following despatch from J. H. Wilbur,

Moses and one of his chiefs are here; will leave for Washington on the 17th. He was arrested and I bailed him. Moses' visit to Washington will be in reference t

the final location of his tribe, the Umatillas. HEAVY STATIONERY ACCOUNTS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

In the House of Representatives to-night a resolution was adopted for the appointment of a committee of five to investigate the present system of furnishing stationery and other supplies. In the Auditor General's report of last year the House is charged with over \$23,000 worth of stationery. The charged with over \$23,000 worth of stationery. The members are of opinion that they did not consume one-fifth of the amount with which they are credited. The contractor was A. C. S. Detre, of Philadelphia, and W. C. Schurlock, Chief Clerk of the House, certified to the correctness of the bills. Those two will be among the most important witnesses. Either the quantity of stationery indicated was not furnished, or immense lots were stolen. It is probable that the Senate will also originate a committee of investigation, as that body (with only fifty members) is credited with having used over \$11,000 worth of stationery last year.

THE GIBSON MURDER TRIAL,

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] MACON, Ga., March 17, 1879. The trial of A. F. Gibson for the murder of Denny W. Coleman, of New York, well known in show circles, resulted in a mistrial. Public opinion con demus the jury, which stood nine for convictio and three for involuntary manulaughter. The jur-was out forty-six hours. The killing took place in November last.